once the initial difficulties are overcome, immigration increases automatically.

(2) ENDEAVOUBS AT SOCIAL REFORM

Already in the days of Herzl, Zionists declared that the Jews must not transplant to Palestine all the economic and social conditions of their life in the Diaspora, whether these were freely assumed or forced upon them; with the legal status and occupational structure, their social ethics must undergo a change. Thus the Jewish National Fund was started in order to acquire Palestinian land for the Jewish people, and to prevent land speculation and profiteering by individuals at the expense of the community. Herzl also favoured a seven-hours day, co-operative agricultural settlements, political equality for women, etc. These initial social tendencies were emphasized by the fact that a large proportion of the immigrants to Palestine consisted of young people, educated in Russia during the period of intense social ferment after 1900. For them the new national life in Palestine meant social reform, and they demanded that European or American capitalism should not be slavishly reproduced, but that a fairer social system should be the aim; the exponent of this idea has been the Organization of Jewish Workmen in Palestine, founded in 1920 as a trade union organization. Further, there were two political labour

parties, the Marxist "Achdut Awodah", and the less doctrinaire "Hapoel Hazair": in 1929 they joined into one party, which belongs to the Socialist (Second) International.

Within the Zionist Organization the Labour Party stands for the principles of the Jewish National Fund, *i.e.* that land should be given on a perpetual lease to agricultural settlers while the ownership is vested in the community; for a co-operative organization of credit and trade; for an eight-hours day; prohibition of child labour; fair wages, progressive taxation, free education, etc. It upholds the idea